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A FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ONTARIO UNIVERSITY SYSTEM—1982

Ontario Council on University Affairs
December, 1982



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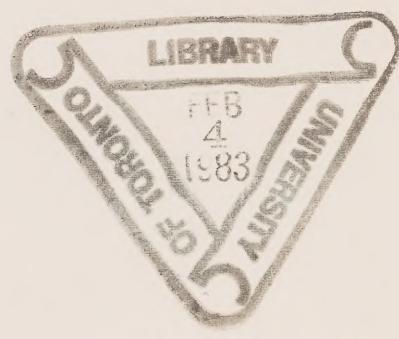
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A FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ONTARIO
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM - 1982



December, 1982

Ontario Council on University Affairs
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 1977-78, the last year in which Council's funding advice was accepted by Government, the universities have received annual increases in operating grants of 5.8%, 5.1%, 7.2%, 10.1% and 12.2%. Government budgetary expenditures (excluding debt servicing) increased annually by 6.7%, 9.9%, 9.4%, 12.5% and 10.8% for the same five years (1978-79 to 1982-83). These figures indicate that, until 1982-83, the universities received a declining share of Government expenditures. While this trend has been reversed for 1982-83, the universities remain unable to maintain the quality of service at the 1981-82 level, let alone recoup any of the shortfall of previous years. If the universities' share of total Government budgetary expenditure (excluding debt servicing) had been maintained at the 1977-78 level, the universities would have received an additional \$500 million over the last five years.

(Introduction)

In comparison with universities in other provinces, Ontario universities have fared poorly in terms of Government operating support and operating income. In 1974-75, Ontario ranked seventh in operating grants per FTE student and sixth in operating income per FTE student. By 1980-81, Ontario ranked tenth in operating grants per FTE student and ninth in operating income per FTE student. In order for Ontario universities to have been funded at the same level of operating grants per FTE student as the weighted average of the other nine provinces in Canada in 1980-81, the Government of Ontario would have had to provide an additional \$264 million in operating grants in that year alone. It does not appear that the Ontario universities' relative financial position improved in 1981-82 or 1982-83.
(Section A).

Government operating support and total operating revenue received by Ontario universities have lagged behind those received by elementary and secondary schools in the province. From 1970-71 to 1981-82, university operating grants per FTE student and university revenue per FTE student have declined in real terms by about 22%. On the other hand, over the same period, elementary and secondary school revenue per pupil increased in real terms by 40% and 37% respectively when the provincial contribution to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund is included and by 32% and 33% respectively when it is excluded. (Section B)

The universities have experienced significant fluctuations in total enrolment and shifts in enrolment among disciplines in recent years. The shifts in enrolment among disciplines have limited the capacity of the institutions to adjust to total funding constraints.
(Section C)

The number of FTE faculty positions in Ontario universities has declined by about 2% since 1977-78. More significant is the fact that mean salaries for full-time faculty increased by only 39.8%, while the CPI rose by 48.4%. Furthermore, the mean salary of faculty in Ontario universities has lagged behind that of the Western provinces and Quebec even though the mean age of Ontario faculty is higher than that found in those regions. (Section D)

The universities have responded to the recent financial constraints by curtailing expenditures on non-salary items such as equipment and furniture and library book and

periodical acquisitions. From 1976-77 to 1981-82, equipment and furniture expenditures declined in real terms by about 16%. This decline was in part alleviated in 1982-83 when \$8.2 million in research equipment grants was made available to the universities by the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development (BILD) for the purchase of specific scientific and engineering equipment. From 1976-77 to 1981-82 expenditures on library book and periodical acquisitions declined in real terms by about 21%. (Sections E and F)

The constraints on capital funding have been even more severe than those imposed on operating support. From 1976-77 to 1982-83, Government support for capital expenditures has fallen short of Council's total recommendations by \$18.6 million. For 1982-83 Government has undertaken a new capital funding initiative by providing \$5.5 million for labour intensive building repair projects through the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development. Many of the capital projects funded in 1982-83, whether they are funded through the Ministry of Colleges and Universities capital grants program or under the BILD program, are aimed at upgrading existing facilities to meet fire, occupational health and structural safety requirements. (Section G)

Funding of research in the universities improved in 1982-83 as a result of budget increases for the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, the Medical Research Council and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of 12.5%, 13.3% and 20.9% respectively. In addition to the \$8.2 million provided under the BILD program in 1982-83 for the purchase of research equipment in science and engineering, the Government of Ontario has allocated \$1.78 million towards new or expanded research employment contracts with industry. (Section H)

INTRODUCTION

Each year, the Ontario Council on University Affairs advises Government on the level of funding required to maintain Ontario's universities. Since 1978-79, Government grants have annually fallen short of Council's funding advice. In the following years, Council prepared a series of annual financial papers examining Government's funding policies and analyzing the impact of underfunding on the university system.¹ In this paper, Council updates and augments that analysis.

In A Financial Analysis of the Ontario University System - 1981 (December, 1981), Council noted that, from 1978-79 to 1981-82, "annual university operating grants increases averaged 2.6% below the annual increases in Government budgetary expenditures (excluding debt servicing)".² This trend of allocating to the university system a declining share of Government budgetary expenditures was reversed for 1982-83 as total Government budgetary expenditures are projected to increase by 10.8%, while the total operating grants to universities will increase by 12.2%. However if, as Council anticipates, enrolment increases by 4% to 5% in 1982-83, the funding increase will be insufficient to maintain quality of service at the 1981-82 level, let alone recoup any of the shortfall which the universities' have experienced in previous years.

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1. OCUA, System on the Brink: A Financial Analysis of the Ontario University System - 1979, September, 1979.
OCUA, A Financial Analysis of the Ontario University System - 1980, September, 1980.
OCUA, A Financial Analysis of the Ontario University System - 1981, December, 1981.

The university system refers to the provincially-assisted universities and their affiliated colleges, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, and the Ontario College of Art.

2. OCUA, Eighth Annual Report, 1981-82, p. 13.

During the five-year period in which Council's funding advice has not been accepted (1978-79 to 1982-83), the universities' share of total Government budgetary expenditure (excluding debt servicing) will show a decline of about 15%, while university enrolment will increase by about 9% to 10%. If the universities' share of total Government budgetary expenditure (excluding debt servicing) had been maintained at the 1977-78 level, the universities would have received an additional \$500 million over the past five years.

Section A of this paper compares Government funding and total revenue of the Ontario university system with that of other provincial university systems. In Section B, similar comparisons are made with the funding and revenue of the elementary and secondary school system within Ontario. In each case, the Government funding and total revenue positions of Ontario universities compare unfavourably with these other sectors of activity. Section C discusses the changes that have occurred in recent years to total enrolment and to enrolment in various discipline sectors and notes that shifting demands for university programs and services have compounded the universities' difficulties in adjusting to financial constraints.

Sections D, E and F explore the impact of the financial constraints experienced by Ontario universities on key components of their operating expenditures. Section D examines the impact on faculty and staff resources and Sections E and F detail the effects of funding constraints on expenditures for equipment and furniture and for library acquisitions. Despite increasing and shifting demands for services, the faculty and staff complements have nevertheless been reduced in recent years, and expenditures on equipment, furniture and library acquisitions have declined substantially in real terms.

In Section G, provincial funding constraints on capital assistance are shown to have been even more restrictive than those on operating grants. In 1982-83, virtually all the funding for new projects has been allocated to upgrade existing facilities to meet the fire, occupational health and structural safety requirements of the Ministry of Labour. Section H consists of a brief progress report on Canada's efforts to increase its research and development activity and outlines recent developments in federal and provincial funding of university research.

(A) INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS

Council has noted, on a number of occasions, that Ontario universities have faced more severe constraints than universities in most other provinces even though all Provincial Governments have a declared policy of fiscal restraint. Recent data suggest that Ontario's comparative position continued to worsen in 1980-81 and 1981-82, but may have improved marginally in 1982-83.

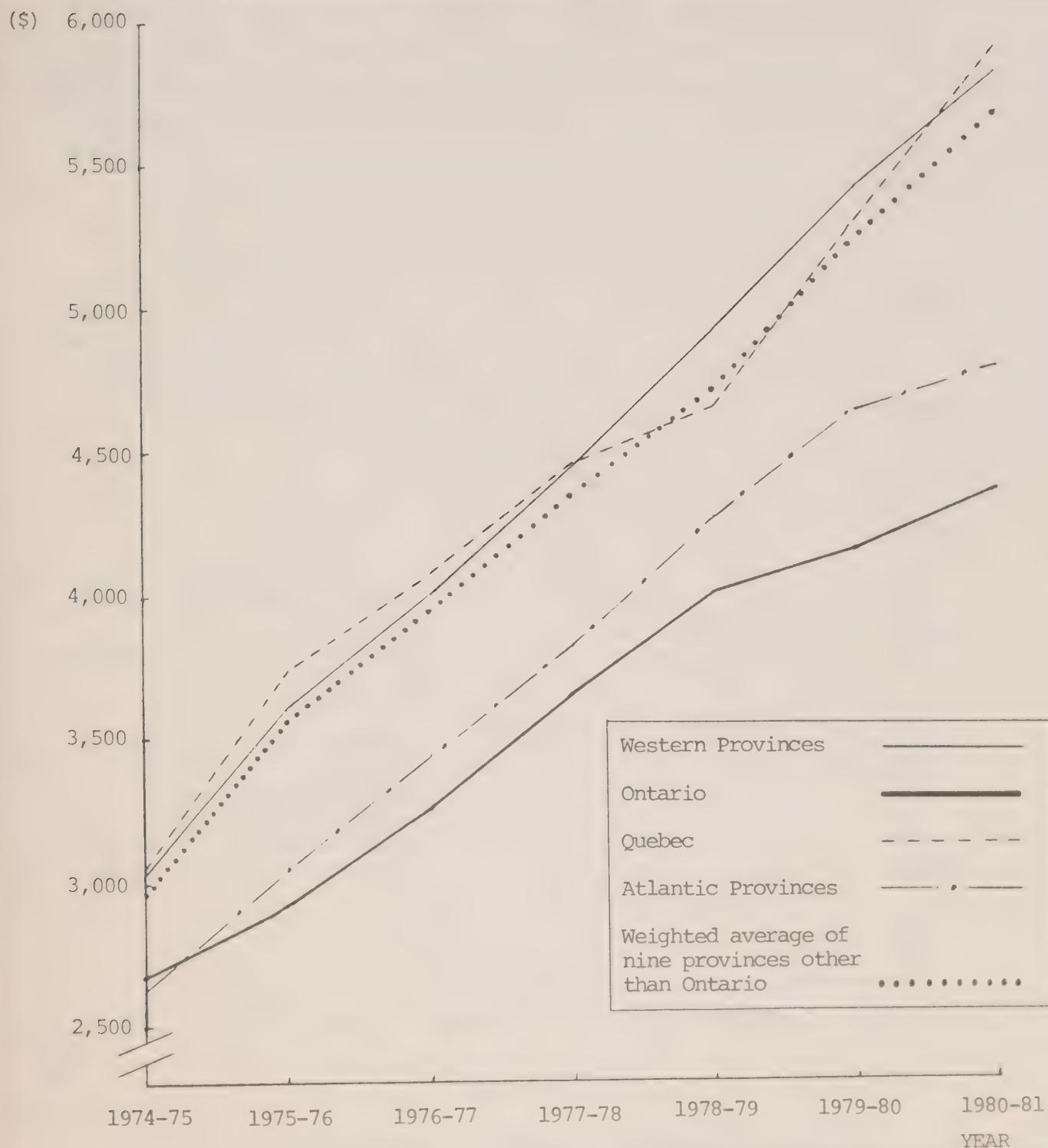
Table 1 of the Appendix shows the provincial operating grants per full-time equivalent (FTE) university student for each province in Canada, and also the weighted average grant per FTE university student for the nine provinces excluding Ontario, for the period 1974-75 to 1980-81. This indicator, in effect, measures the level of government support made available to universities, taking into account the number of students supported by these funds.³ Over the period indicated, Ontario declined in rank from seventh to tenth position. Ontario's position, relative to other regions in Canada (the Western provinces, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces) and to the weighted average of the other nine provinces, is illustrated graphically in Figure 1.

Table 2 of the Appendix presents the total university operating income per FTE student for each province for the years 1974-75 to 1980-81. In that period, Ontario dropped from sixth to ninth position among all provinces in operating income per student. Figure 2 indicates that, since 1975-76, Ontario universities have lagged behind those of Quebec, the Western provinces and the Atlantic provinces in level of annual operating income per student.

-
3. Operating grants include: (i) funds provided for the operation of institutions within the province (ii) funds provided to other provincial governments to support the training of students originating in the province but enrolled in special programs in institutions which are located outside the province.

FIGURE 1

Interprovincial Comparison of University Grants:
Provincial Operating Grants per FTE Student,
1974-75 to 1980-81

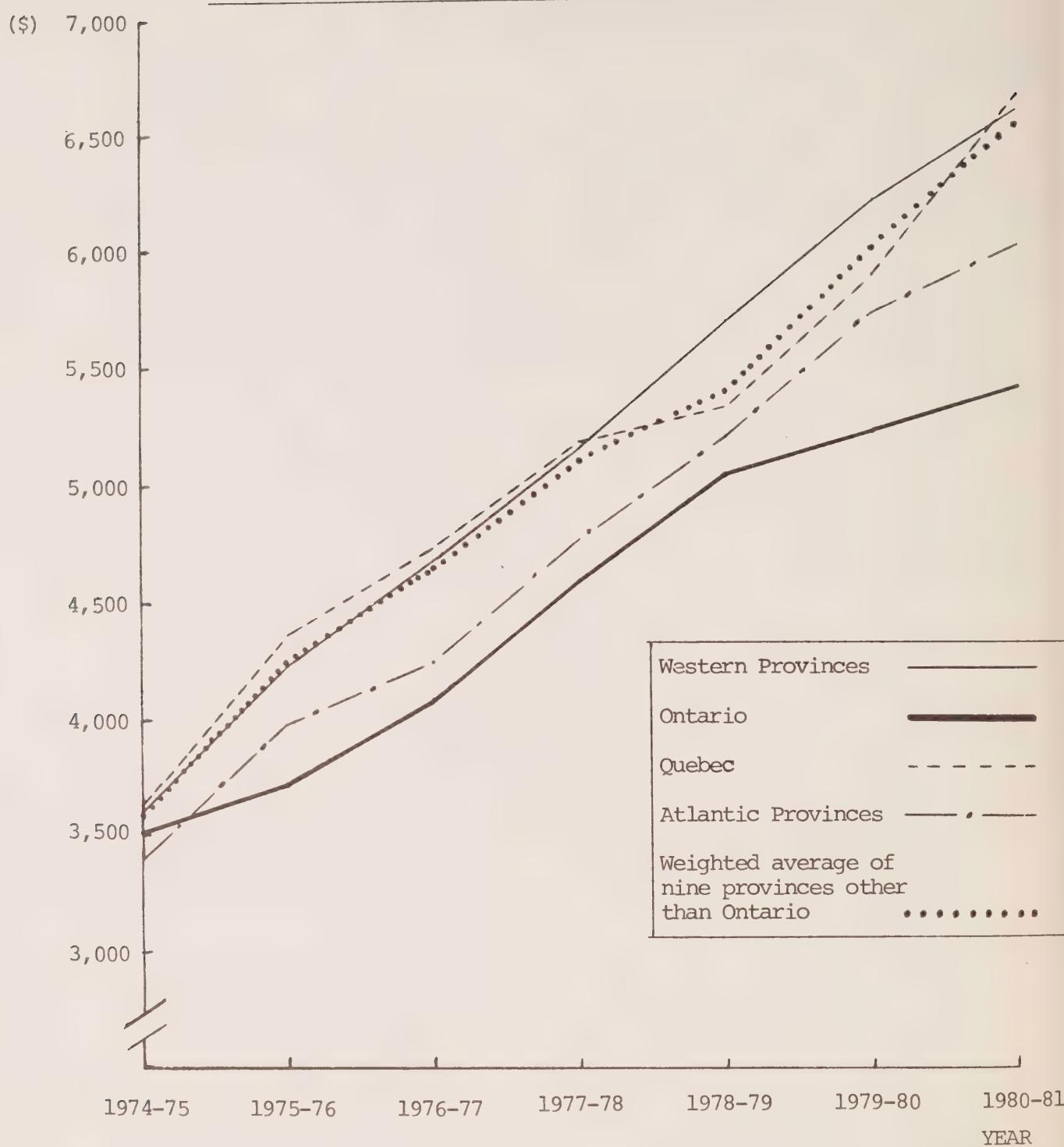


Note: In order for Ontario universities to have been funded at the same level of operating grants per FTE student as the weighted average of the other nine provinces in Canada in 1980-81, the Government of Ontario would have had to increase its operating grants by over \$264 million in that year alone.

Source: Table 1 of Appendix.

FIGURE 2

Interprovincial Comparison of University Revenue:
Total Operating Income per FTE Student,
1974-75 to 1980-81



Note: In order for Ontario Universities to have received the same level of operating income per FTE student as the weighted average of the other nine provinces in Canada in 1980-81, the operating income of Ontario universities would have had to be over \$212 million higher in that year alone.

Source: Table 2 of Appendix.

Table 3 of the Appendix shows the percentage change in Government grants, fees and enrolment in each province for 1981-82 and estimated for 1982-83. Ontario's grant, fee and enrolment increases in these two years are shown to be in the middle to lower end of the range. Based on these indicators, Council has no reason to expect Ontario's comparative position to improve.

(B) INTRAPROVINCIAL

In recent years, all sectors of education in Ontario have received a substantially reduced share of total Government budgetary expenditures. From 1977-78 to 1981-82, the share of total Government budgetary expenditures for elementary and secondary schools declined by 23.6%, the share for universities declined by 24.3% and the share for the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology (CAATs) declined by 21.6%. During that period, enrolment in elementary and secondary schools declined by about 10%, whereas enrolment in universities increased by 5% and total CAAT enrolment increased by over 20%.

Table 4 of the Appendix updates a similar table in A Financial Analysis of the Ontario University System - 1981. It presents indexes of provincial grants per student for universities and for elementary and secondary schools, measured in constant 1970-71 dollars, for the period 1970-71 to 1981-82. Figure 3 displays the same information in graphic form and indicates that university funding per student continued to decline in 1981-82, while elementary and secondary school funding increased. During the period, university operating grants per FTE student declined in real terms by 21.7%. Provincial support per elementary and secondary school pupil increased in real terms by 39.7% when the provincial contribution to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund⁴ is included in provincial support, and by 32.4% when this contribution is excluded. In 1981-82, the most recent year for which data are available, provincial support per student for the universities declined in real terms by 5.9%, while provincial support per pupil for elementary and secondary schools increased by 0.8% when Government's contribution to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund is included and remained unchanged when this contribution is excluded from this calculation.

4. Whenever the provincial contribution to the Teacher's Superannuation Fund is mentioned in this paper, it includes the provincial contribution on behalf of teachers to the Superannuation Fund and Superannuation Adjustment Benefits.

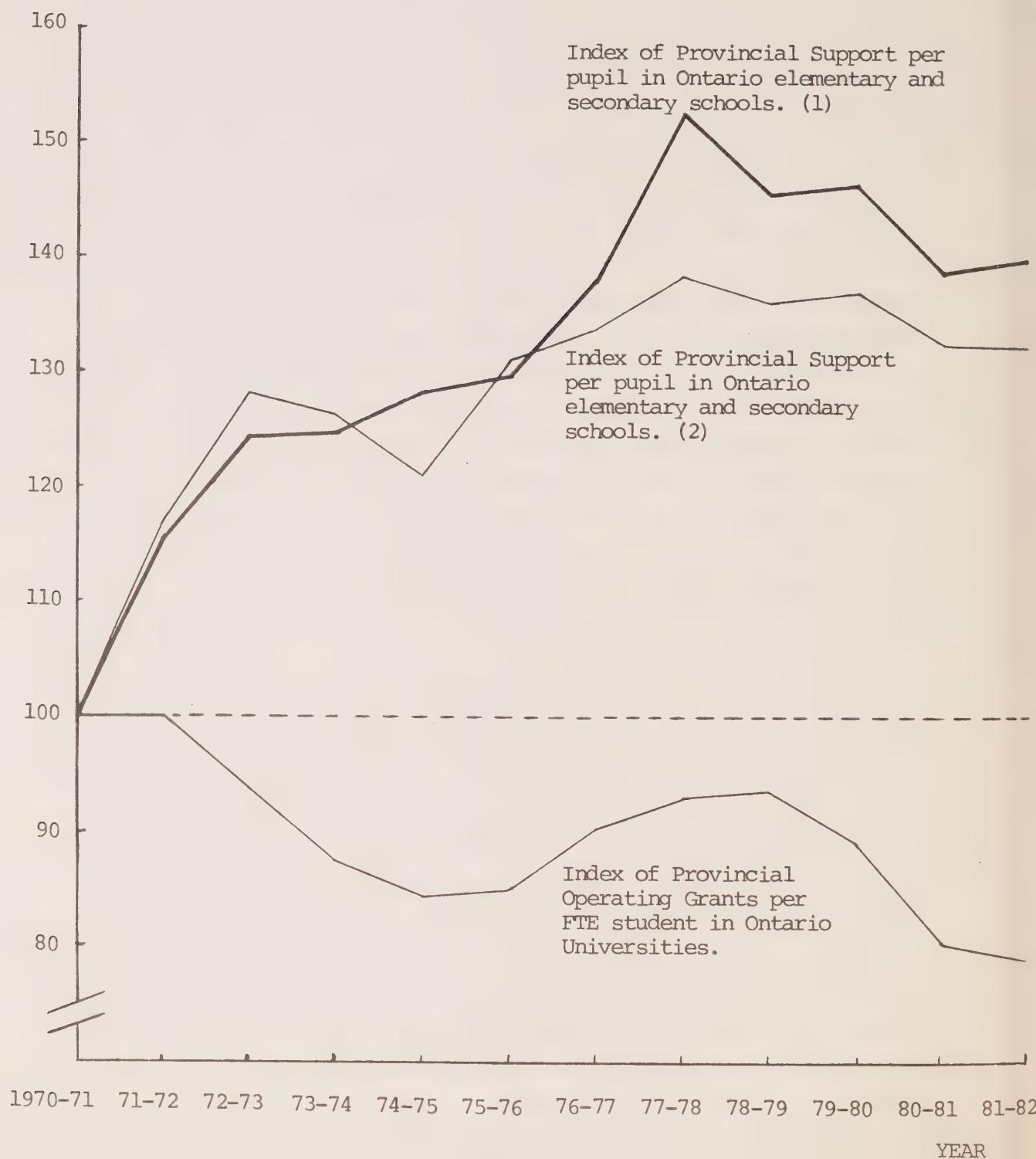
Table 5 of the Appendix and Figure 4 present comparable indexes of university revenues and elementary and secondary school revenues for the period 1970-71 to 1981-82. The university index uses provincial grants plus tuition fees as a proxy for revenue. It measures, in constant 1970-71 dollars, the revenue per FTE student received by Ontario universities over this period. Provincial grants plus local tax revenues are used as a proxy for total revenue for the index of elementary and secondary school revenues. This index measures, in real terms, provincial grants plus local tax revenue per pupil received by Ontario elementary and secondary schools over the same period. These indexes show that, when the provincial contribution to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund is included, school revenue per pupil rose 37.1% in real terms between 1970-71 and 1981-82, and by 33.3% when it is excluded. At the same time, university revenues per student declined by 22.1%. In the most recent year for which data are available (1981-82), university revenues per FTE student declined in real terms by 4.7%, while elementary and secondary school revenues per pupil increased by 1.6% when Government's contribution to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund is included and by 1.4% when this contribution is excluded.

Council has noted in the past the desirability of the inclusion of comparable indexes of provincial support and revenue per FTE student for the other major education sector in the province - the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology. For the years prior to 1981-82 it is not possible to compile what Council considers to be the most appropriate comparative data - operating grants allocated to post-secondary programs per FTE post-secondary student or operating revenue accruing per post-secondary student in the CAATs. The move to formula financing for the CAATs in 1981-82, however, now enables Council to calculate, in a rough manner, post-secondary operating grants per post-secondary student for that year. A single year of data is of

FIGURE 3

Comparison of Provincial Support per Student in Universities
and in Elementary and Secondary Schools in Ontario, 1970-71
to 1981-82 (Constant 1970-71 dollars, 1970-71 = 100.0)

Index



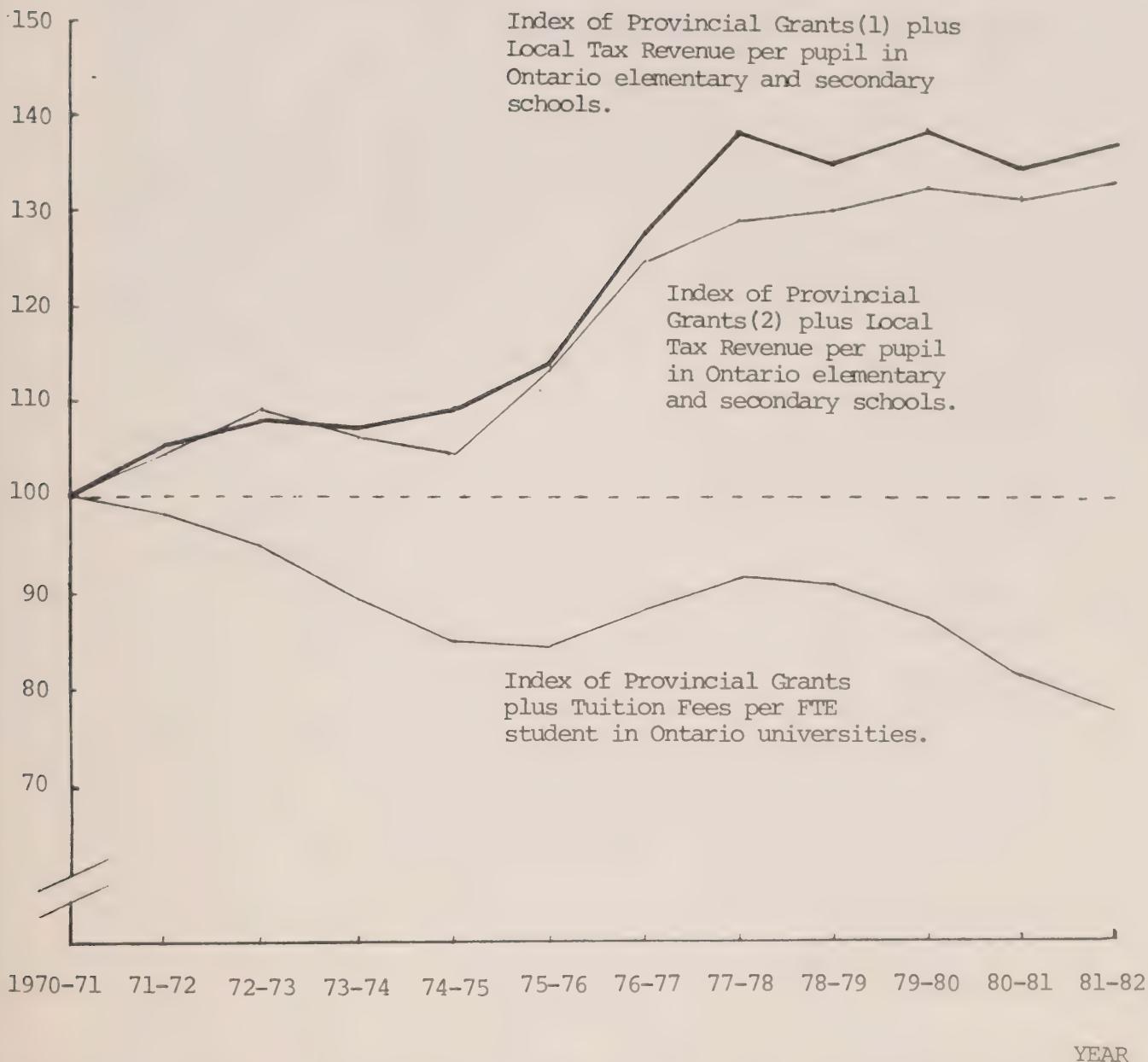
- (1) Provincial grants to schools including the provincial contribution to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund.
- (2) Provincial grants to schools excluding the provincial contribution to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund.

Source: Table 4 of Appendix.

FIGURE 4

Comparison of Revenue per Student in Universities and in
Elementary and Secondary Schools in Ontario,
1970-71 to 1981-82 (Constant 1970-71 Dollars, 1970-71 = 100.0)

Index



(1) Provincial grants to schools including the provincial contribution to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund.

(2) Provincial grants to schools excluding the provincial contribution to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund.

little comparative value. However, in the future, Council should be able to make some valid comparisons, using an index similar to that used for elementary and secondary school funding comparisons. Nevertheless, information available on total revenue and Government support for all CAAT programs, including non-post-secondary adult training and training in business and industry, suggests that, on a per FTE student basis, the CAATs have not fared as well as the universities in recent years.

(C) ENROLMENT TRENDS

In A Financial Analysis of the Ontario University System - 1981, Council presented data concerning changes in enrolment over the past several years. Many of the trends noted in that document continued in 1981-82.

At the system-wide level, the participation rate of the 18 to 24 year-old age group continued to increase in 1981-82. Following a decline in the late 1970s, the participation of this group has increased significantly in the last two years. This increase in participation, coupled with continued growth in the size of the age group, led to an increase in Ontario university enrolment of 4.8% in 1981-82. There were 161,669 full-time students and 36,672 FTE part-time students enrolled in Ontario universities and their affiliated colleges, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, and the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, for a total FTE enrolment of 198,341.⁵

Significant unpredictable shifts in enrolment, among disciplines, in recent years have forced the universities to reallocate resources internally to meet student demand and have limited the capacity of the institutions to adjust to total funding constraints.

With few exceptions, the trends in enrolment shifts among discipline sectors experienced in the past few years, and noted by Council in A Financial Analysis of the Ontario University System - 1981, continued in 1981-82. Table 6 of the Appendix shows undergraduate enrolment in major disciplines and discipline sectors for the period 1973-74 to 1981-82.⁶ Full-time undergraduate enrolment has increased in all but two discipline sectors - humanities and agriculture and biological sciences. Fine and applied arts and agriculture and biological sciences were the only discipline sectors with declines in full-time enrolment in

5. Ministry of Colleges and Universities, University Audit Reports: Financial Reports, May 14, 1982, p.p. 10 - 13.

6. These data are drawn from the University Student Information System (USIS) reports on Fall enrolment at the provincially-assisted universities and their affiliated colleges, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

1981-82. The increases in the other sectors in 1981-82 ranged between 0.7% for education to 15.8% for mathematics and physical sciences. Part-time enrolment has increased, from 1973-74 to 1981-82, in all sectors except general arts and science. However, in 1981-82 part-time enrolment declined in fine and applied arts, humanities, agriculture and biological sciences and engineering and applied sciences. There have also been significant shifts in the proportion of total full-time or part-time undergraduate enrolment in certain sectors.

Table 7 of the Appendix provides similar data on graduate enrolment. From 1973-74 to 1981-82, full-time graduate enrolment declined in humanities and health professions and occupations. The remaining sectors had enrolment increases. Part-time enrolment increased in all sectors except humanities. The shifts in the share of total enrolment in individual sectors were more marked at the graduate level than at the undergraduate level.

(D) FACULTY AND STAFF RESOURCES

The number of faculty has declined slightly over the past five years. Data from the Council of Ontario Universities (COU) found in Table 8 of the Appendix show that the number of FTE faculty positions in Ontario universities declined by 295 or 2.2% from 1977-78 to 1981-82. During this period, full-time tenure stream positions increased by 163 or 1.7% while full-time limited term positions declined by 204 or 12.4% and FTE part-time faculty by 253.5 or 14.0%.

Because of a change in methodology, data on the non-academic staff complement provided by COU this year differs from that provided to Council in the past. Comparable data are available only for the years 1979-80 to 1981-82. During that period, the number of non-academic staff declined by about 3.0%, while the number of faculty declined by 0.6%.

From 1977-78 to 1981-82, mean salaries for full-time faculty at Ontario universities rose by 39.8%, while the Consumer Price Index increased by 48.4%. Thus, faculty salaries have fallen significantly in real terms since 1977-78. In addition, since 1976-77, the mean salary of Ontario faculty has been below that of the Western provinces and Quebec. In 1980-81, the mean salary of Ontario faculty was \$34,989 compared with \$36,690 for the Western provinces and \$30,228 for the Atlantic provinces. A comparable figure for Quebec is unavailable for 1980-81. However, in 1979-80, the mean salary of Quebec faculty was \$35,116.

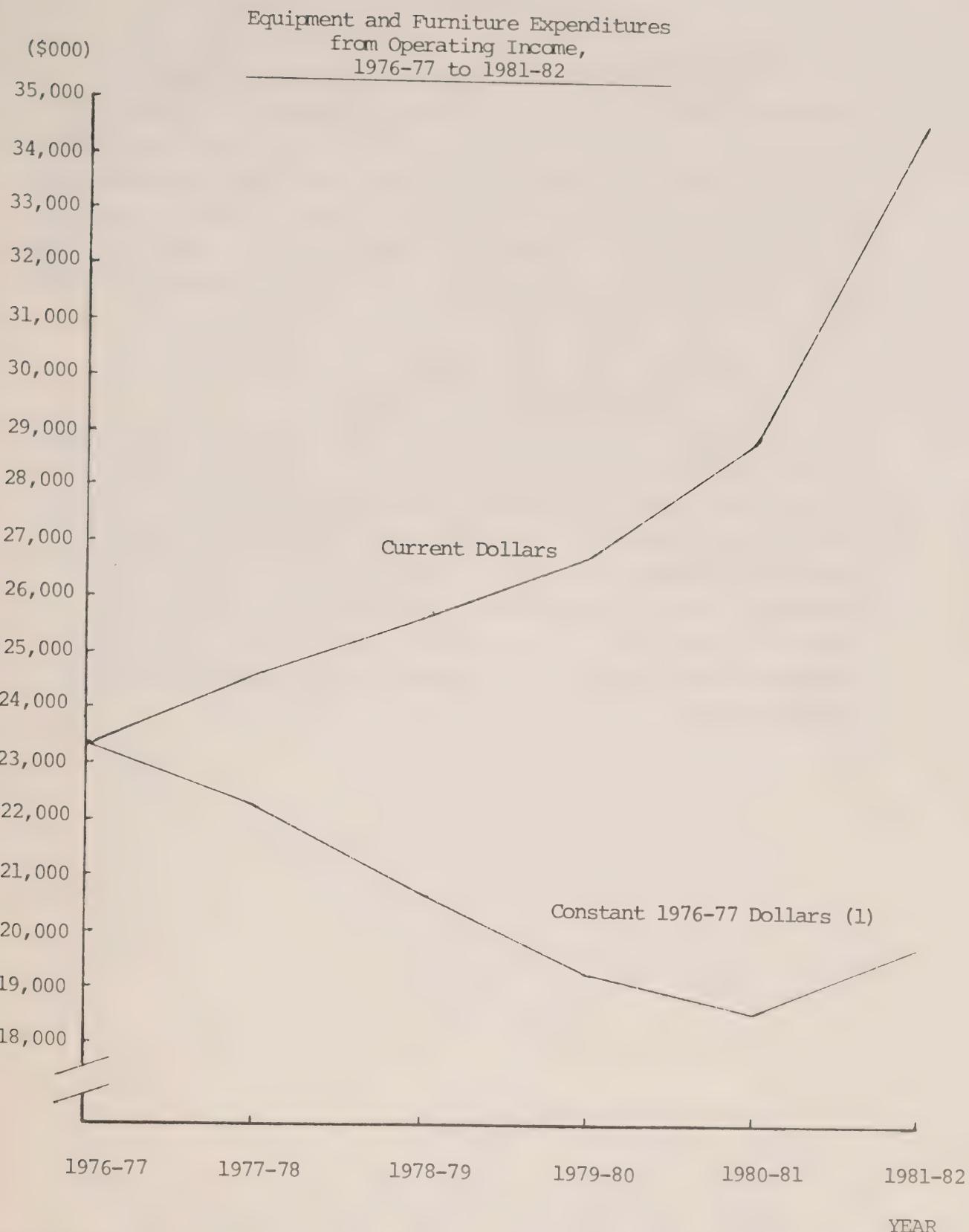
(E) EQUIPMENT AND FURNITURE EXPENDITURES

The tendency, observed by Council in recent years, of universities to restrict severely non-salary expenditures in response to funding constraints abated slightly in 1981-82. This was particularly true of the expenditures on equipment and furniture. Table 9 of the Appendix shows, for individual institutions and for the system as a whole, the actual expenditures on equipment and furniture for the years 1976-77 to 1980-81 and the anticipated final expenditures on these items for 1981-82.⁷ Table 10 of the Appendix shows the same expenditures in constant 1976-77 dollars. Figure 5 illustrates graphically the trend in these expenditures in both current and constant 1976-77 dollars during the period 1976-77 to 1981-82. It is evident from this Figure that the value of equipment and furniture expenditures, in 1981-82, increased in real terms for the first time since the start of the period, but only by 6.7%.

In March of 1982, the Government made \$8.2 million in research equipment grants available to the university system (excluding Ryerson and the Ontario College of Art), through the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development (BILD). These grants were designed to provide for the purchase of specific engineering and science equipment. The universities submitted over 500 applications for equipment funds totalling over \$39 million. There were 81 equipment grants awarded on the basis of the potential industrial and economic impact of the research being carried out. While this initiative will undoubtedly have a positive impact on the universities' inventory of scientific research equipment, there remains a significant shortage of funds for the purchase of equipment for other important forms of research and instruction.

7. It should be noted that over 80% of expenditures on equipment and furniture are devoted to equipment expenditures, including computer costs.

FIGURE 5



(1) The 1977-78 to 1980-81 constant dollar figures were deflated by the equipment and furniture component of the Ontario University Non-Salary Price Index. The 1981-82 figure is deflated by Council's estimate of the change in the total OUNSPI for 1981-82.

Source: Tables 9 and 10 of the Appendix.

(F) LIBRARY BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

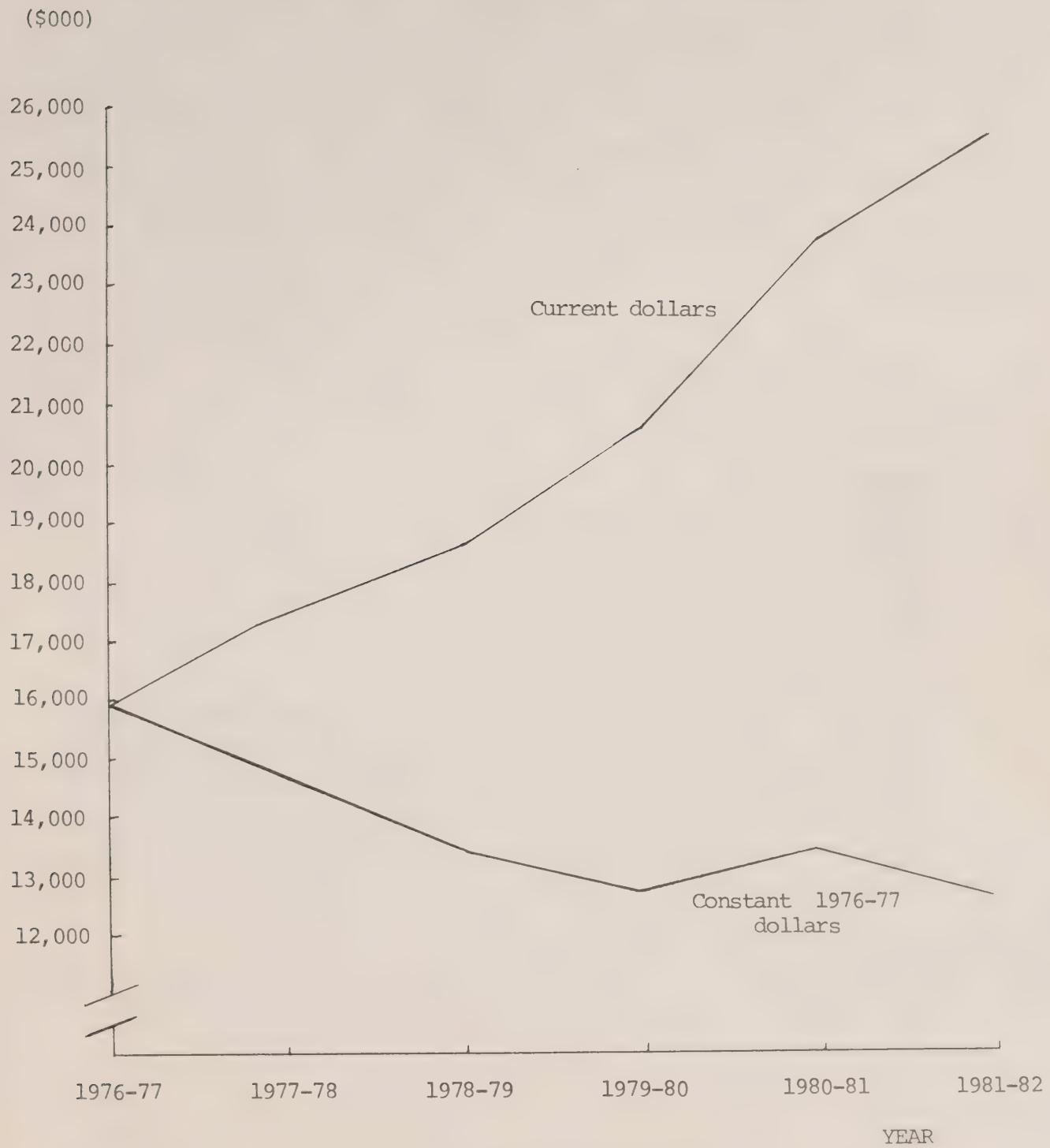
In recent years, expenditures on library book and periodical acquisitions have been curtailed by financial restraints on the institutions. Table 11 of the Appendix presents, for individual institutions and for the system as a whole, the expenditures on library acquisitions from 1976-77 to 1981-82. Table 12 of the Appendix shows, for the same period, these expenditures measured in constant 1976-77 dollars⁸. The total value of library acquisitions by Ontario universities, when measured in constant dollars declined by 21.6%, as shown in Figure 6.

As Council has noted in the past, the severity of the decline in library acquisitions can be attributed not only to the pressures of general financial constraints, but also to extraordinary increases in the prices of books and periodicals. As shown in Tables 11 and 12 of the Appendix, library acquisition expenditures increased by about 61% from 1976-77 to 1981-82, while the prices of monograph and periodicals increased by about 103% and 105% respectively.

8. The price deflator used to calculate constant dollar values for 1977-78 to 1980-81 was the books and periodicals component of the Ontario University Non-Salary Price Index. The remaining year of data was deflated by a books and periodicals inflation estimate provided at Council's request by Queen's University.

FIGURE 6

Expenditures on Library Acquisitions from Operating Income, 1976-77 to 1981-82



Note: See footnote 8 of the text.

Source: Tables 11 and 12 of the Appendix.

(G) CAPITAL FUNDING

The capital investment of the Government of Ontario in land, buildings and other physical assets of the Ontario university system is shown in Table 13 of the Appendix. Of the more than one billion dollars Government has invested in the system through capital grants and debentures since 1944, over 80% occurred between 1964-65 and 1973-74. Since that time, there has been little or no capital expansion and increasingly restricted capital funding for repairs, renovations and replacement projects.

Capital grants awarded to Ontario universities by the Ministry of Colleges and Universities totalled \$13.5 million in each of the last four years (1979-80 to 1982-83). For 1982-83, an additional source of capital funding in the amount of \$5.5 million was made available for repairs to university buildings through the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development as part of a Government program "to create short-term employment at the earliest reasonable opportunity".⁹ This repair program concentrates on labour intensive projects involving occupational health and fire safety, asbestos removal and clean-up, energy conservation projects and general repairs to buildings. While this additional funding was indeed welcome, it was not necessarily addressed to projects which the institutions considered to be of highest priority, but rather to those which were most labour intensive.

Table 14 of the appendix shows Council's advice on the capital requirements of the universities and the actual grants made available since 1976-77. Council has consistently recommended to Government that, to maintain Ontario's substantial capital investment in the university system, 1% of the replacement value of the space inventory

9. Board of Industrial Leadership and Development, BILD-RM Job Creation Program 1982/83.

of the universities be provided annually for new major repairs, renovations and replacement projects (excluding any amounts necessitated by carry-overs).¹⁰ Table 14 indicates that Government funding for this purpose has fallen well short of Council's recommendations. For 1982-83, Council recommended that \$23.1 million be provided, but only \$4.5 million has been made available. Even when the \$5.5 million from the BILD program is taken into account, Government support for maintenance of the capital investment falls \$13.1 million short of Council's recommendations for 1982-83.

Data provided by COU indicate that the universities received close to 5,000 occupational health and safety orders from the Ministry of Labour within the last year. It is estimated that compliance with these orders to eliminate specific safety hazards will cost the universities over \$4 million. In her letter of April 30, 1982 to the Presidents of Ontario universities announcing the level of capital support for 1982-83, the Minister of Colleges and Universities explained that: "...allocations for new starts have been given almost exclusively to projects that will upgrade existing facilities to meet fire, occupational health and structural safety requirements".

As mentioned above, Council's capital funding recommendations pertain to new major repairs, renovations and replacement projects. However, in recent years, as shown in Table 14 of the Appendix, the majority of Government capital support has been directed towards the continued funding (carry-over) of existing major repairs, renovations and replacement projects and carry-over costs of projects involving the construction of additional space. The funding, even for these projects, has been severely restricted in recent years.

10. See Advisory Memorandum 77-IV for further information on Council's capital recommendations.

(H) RESEARCH

In A Financial Analysis of the Ontario University System - 1980, Council expressed grave concern over the level of expenditure on Research and Development (R and D) in Canada. It was pointed out that total expenditures on research and development in Canada equalled just over 0.9% of the gross national product (GNP), well behind the levels found in most other major industrial countries. Council also noted that, in 1978, the Government of Canada set a national target for research and development expenditures at 1.5% of GNP by 1983 and that, in 1980, the Minister of State for Science and Technology announced that this target would be delayed until 1985.

Recent data indicate that Canada's gross expenditures on R and D in the natural sciences increased to 1.07% of GNP in 1981. Total R and D expenditures increased by an average annual rate of 16% between 1979 and 1981, with average annual expenditure increases by industry of 20%, by the federal government of 16%, by the provincial governments of 11% and by universities of 6%. These increases fall short of the expenditure increases necessary to meet the target of 1.5% of GNP by 1985. To do so would require total R and D expenditure increases at an average rate of 20%, with annual increases of 27% by industry, 17% by the federal government, 19% by provincial governments and 9% by the universities.¹¹

Funding of research in the universities improved in 1982-83 as a result of budget increases for the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the Medical Research Council (MRC) and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) of 12.5%, 13.3% and 20.9% respectively. These increases bring their budgets to \$226.1 million for NSERC, \$113.5 million for MRC and \$56.7 million for SSHRC.

11. Ministry of State for Science and Technology - Canada, The Government of Canada's Investment in Science, 1982, p. 8.

Council has stated on a number of occasions that the level of operating grants provided to Ontario universities in recent years has not allowed the universities to maintain their research base, particularly with respect to equipment and libraries. Therefore, the action of the Government of Ontario referred to in Section E, of providing \$8.2 million through the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development to universities for the purchase of research equipment in science and engineering in 1981-82 is especially welcome. An additional \$1.78 million was also provided through BILD to support new or expanding research employment contracts with industry. These latter funds were in the form of grants to match research contracts made with private industry. Of the 120 applications for funding, 77 matching grants were awarded. Council is encouraged by this development and hopes that Government will increase its commitment to all forms of university research in the future, recognizing the invaluable contribution such research makes to the development of Ontario.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1

Interprovincial Comparison of University Grants:
Provincial Operating Grants per FTE Student, 1974-75 to 1980-81

	<u>1974-75</u> \$ Rank	<u>1975-76</u> \$ Rank	<u>1976-77</u> \$ Rank	<u>1977-78</u> \$ Rank	<u>1978-79</u> \$ Rank	<u>1979-80</u> \$ Rank	<u>1980-81</u> \$ Rank
British Columbia	3,029	4	3,577	4	4,049	4	4,521
Alberta	3,345	1	4,053	1	4,358	1	4,797
Saskatchewan	2,977	5	3,410	5	3,767	5	4,107
Manitoba	2,594	8	3,016	6	3,453	6	3,874
Quebec	3,057	3	3,752	3	4,079	3	4,449
New Brunswick	2,704	6	3,003	7	3,445	7	3,905
Nova Scotia	2,431	9	2,836	9	3,233	9	3,497
P.E.I.	2,414	10	2,589	10	2,974	10	3,030
Newfoundland	3,079	2	3,809	2	4,157	2	4,625
Weighted average for 9 provinces other than Ontario	2,983	3,577	3,950	3,950	4,347	4,706	5,249
Ontario	2,690	7	2,913	8	3,265	8	3,669
Canada	2,871		3,322		3,687		4,097

Source: Fourth Report of the Tripartite Committee on Interprovincial Comparisons, September, 1982, p. 7.

TABLE 2

Interprovincial Comparison of University Revenue:
Total Operating Income per FTE Student, 1974-75 to 1980-81

	\$ <u>1974-75</u> Rank	\$ <u>1975-76</u> Rank	\$ <u>1976-77</u> Rank	\$ <u>1977-78</u> Rank	\$ <u>1978-79</u> Rank	\$ <u>1979-80</u> Rank	\$ <u>1980-81</u> Rank
British Columbia	3,682	4	4,312	4	4,871	2	5,344
Alberta	3,839	2	4,525	2	4,839	3	5,371
Saskatchewan	3,692	3	4,238	5	4,609	5	5,049
Manitoba	3,030	10	3,579	9	3,996	8	4,441
Quebec	3,643	5	4,373	3	4,743	4	5,165
New Brunswick	3,322	7	3,664	8	4,085	7	4,582
Nova Scotia	3,303	8	3,850	6	3,934	9	4,294
P.E.I.	3,219	9	3,360	10	3,394	10	3,256
Newfoundland	3,844	1	4,930	1	5,438	1	6,344
Weighted average for 9 provinces other than Ontario	3,592		4,251		4,634		5,094
Ontario	3,502	6	3,714	7	4,094	6	4,594
Canada	3,558		4,045		4,426		4,910

Source: Fourth Report of the Tripartite Committee on Interprovincial Comparisons, September, 1982 p. 11.

TABLE 3

Interprovincial Comparisons, 1981-82 and 1982-83

	% Increase in Grants 1981-82	% Increase in Fee Rates ⁽¹⁾ 1981-82	% Change in FTE Enrolment ⁽²⁾ 1981-82
	% Increase in Grants 1982-83	% Increase in Fee Rates ⁽¹⁾ 1982-83	% Change in FTE Enrolment ⁽²⁾ 1982-83
British Columbia	14.3	7.5	4.0
Alberta	13.1	14.6	6.0
Saskatchewan ⁽⁴⁾	12.9	14.9	3.0
Manitoba	13.4	15.7	10.0
Ontario	10.1	12.2	7.0
Quebec	5.6	4.2	10.3
New Brunswick	10.2	13.6	8.6
Nova Scotia	12.5	12.4	10.6
P.E.I.	9.7	12.7	4.5
Newfoundland	13.9	10.0	3.5

(1) Fee increase may differ among institutions and programs within institutions. When no range of increases is provided, the figure represents a rough average of fee increases across the province.

(2) Enrolment changes for 1982-83 are estimates.

(3) Comprised a formula fee rate increase of 10.0% in 1981-82 and 12.2% in 1982-83 and a discretionary fee rate increase of up to 10% of the formula fee rate.

(4) Based on the universities' fiscal year, not the Government's fiscal year.

TABLE 4

Comparison of Provincial Support per Student in University and in Elementary and Secondary Schools in Ontario in Constant 1970-71 Dollars, 1970-71 = 100.00, 1970-71 to 1981-82

	<u>Index of Provincial Operating Grants per FTE University Student</u>	<u>Index of Provincial Support per Elementary and Secondary Pupil (1)</u>	<u>Index of Provincial Support per pupil, excluding Teachers' Superannuation</u>
1970-71	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971-72	100.0	116.3	116.7
1972-73	94.0	124.6	127.8
1973-74	87.9	124.8	126.0
1974-75	84.8	128.0	120.9
1975-76	85.1	129.6	130.7
1976-77	90.6	137.7	133.7
1977-78	93.6	152.1	137.8
1978-79	94.0	145.8	135.9
1979-80	89.6	146.4	136.9
1980-81	83.2	138.6	132.4
1981-82	78.3	139.7	132.4

(1) Provincial Grants to schools include the provincial contribution to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund.

Note: Indexes are in constant 1970-71 dollars, deflated by the January CPI for each year.

Sources: Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Ministry of Education

TABLE 5

Comparison of Revenue per Student in Universities and in Elementary
and Secondary Schools in Ontario in Constant 1970-71 Dollars,
1970-71 = 100.00, 1970-71 to 1981-82

	<u>Index of Provincial Operating Grants Plus Tuition Fees Per FTE University Student</u>	<u>Index of Prov- incial Grants plus Local Tax Revenue per Elementary and Secondary School Pupil(1)</u>	<u>Index of Prov- incial Grants plus Local Tax Revenue per Pupil, excluding Teachers' Superannuation</u>
1970-71	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971-72	98.3	105.5	105.3
1972-73	95.6	108.0	108.8
1973-74	89.8	106.9	106.7
1974-75	85.4	109.1	104.6
1975-76	84.3	113.4	113.2
1976-77	88.0	127.4	124.8
1977-78	91.8	137.5	129.5
1978-79	91.3	135.5	130.1
1979-80	87.3	138.0	132.9
1980-81	81.8	134.9	131.5
1981-82	77.9	137.1	133.3

(1) Provincial Grants to schools include the provincial contribution to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund.

Note: Indexes are in constant 1970-71 dollars, deflated by the January CPI for each year.

Sources: Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Ministry of Education

Full-Time and Part-Time FTE Undergraduate Enrolment by Discipline Sector, 1973-74 to 1981-82

	1973-74			1974-75			1975-76			1976-77			1977-78			1978-79			1979-80			1980-81	
	number	% share of total		number	% share of total		number	% share of total		number	% share of total		number	% share of total		number	% share of total		number	% share of total		number	% share of total
Education	8,433	7.3		9,540	11,035		11,638	10,718		10,007	9,187		9,581	9,651		6,6		14.4				1,655.8	
FT	129	1.1		183	233		239	359		586	1,404 (1)		2,082 (1)	2,265 (1)		16.1						15.1	
PT	4,862	4.2		5,302	5,521		5,720	5,632		5,585	5,428		5,447	5,598		3.8						110.3	
Physical Education (2)	39	0.3		71	97		69	75		86	113		75	82		0.6						11.7	
Fine and Applied Arts	4,734	4.1		5,103	5,277		5,516	6,608		6,566	6,255		6,542	5,286		3.6						74.4	
Humanities & Related	203	1.7		241	271		250	557		628	770		760	354		2.5						(8.7)	
PT	11,130	9.6		11,508	11,668		12,312	11,602		10,255	10,329		9,872	10,165		6.9						3.1	
PT	1,164	9.9		1,285	1,397		1,352	1,430		1,327	1,216		1,228	1,200		8.6						46.4	
Social Science & Related	26,638	22.9		28,583	32,525		33,974	34,495		34,675	33,836		35,960	38,996		26.5						37.6	
Commerce and Business (2)	2,935	24.8		3,124	3,790		3,781	3,677		3,786	3,503		3,857	4,039		28.8						109.8	
PT	6,991	6.0		7,954	8,501		9,324	9,786		10,568	10,839		12,686	14,666		10.0						174.6	
Agriculture & Biological Science	523	4.4		648	833		892	902		1,049	1,115		1,262	1,436		10.2						(9.6)	
PT	8,356	7.2		9,232	9,256		9,430	9,180		8,789	7,934		7,678	7,556		5.2						11.6	
Engineering & Applied Science	138	1.2		177	205		183	168		164	162		157	154		1.1						42.9	
PT	12,614	10.8		13,414	14,435		15,566	15,947		16,466	16,941		17,396	18,028		12.3						77.8	
PT	180	1.5		239	287		292	283		312	329		364	320		2.3						45.6	
PT	10,796	9.3		11,388	12,260		13,195	13,594		14,090	14,710		15,085	15,715		10.7						60.7	
Health Professions & Occupations	168	1.4		218	257		249	236		258	281		301	270		1.9						49.0	
PT	7,118	6.1		7,827	8,275		8,819	9,733		9,892	10,416		10,346	10,605		7.2						114.8	
PT	81	0.7		89	128		140	166		169	161		165	174		1.2						46.3	
PT	6,961	6.0		7,731	8,020		8,203	8,285		7,285	8,875		8,792	10,184		6.9						46.3	
Mathematics & Physical Science	337	2.8		333	336		324	328		346	375		417	493		3.5						20.4	
PT	30,278	26.0		27,743	26,652		33,384	31,531		30,430	33,986		35,614	36,467		24.8						(24.4)	
PT	6,665	56.3		5,874	6,023		5,620	5,355		4,933	5,082		4,846	5,040		35.9						26.4	
Total (3)	FT	116,262	100.0	120,681	127,143		138,842	138,099		135,365	136,759		141,781	146,938		100.0						18.7	
PT	11,832	100.0		11,545	12,670		12,181	12,323		12,251	13,082		13,876	14,039		100.0							
Not Applicable	FT	6,208		9,931	10,773		4,961	4,610		3,632	2,912		3,196	3,521									
& Not Reported	PT	3,271		4,727	4,865		4,962	6,794		7,249	7,807		7,968	8,434									
TOTAL FTE		137,573		146,884	155,451		160,946	161,826		151,497	160,560		166,821	172,932									25.7

(1) The universities' part-time education enrolment increased rapidly when the universities assumed responsibility for courses previously operated by the Ministry of Education.

(2) These enrolment figures are included in the sector total immediately above.

(3) These figures do not include "Not Applicable" and "Not Reported" student numbers.

TABLE 7

Full-Time and Part-Time FTE Graduate Enrolment by Discipline Sector, 1973-74 to 1981-82

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	number	% share of total							Number of Total
Education	1,071	6.8	803	898	1,054	1,040	1,031	1,158	1,151
FT	761	27.8	830	924	1,052	1,030	991	983	940
PT	66	0.4	98	117	128	144	147	182	213
Physical (1)	19	0.7	14	13	21	21	23	26	22
Education	206	1.3	190	193	199	253	246	300	311
Fine and Applied Arts	14	0.5	18	21	24	23	25	27	31
Humanities & Related	3,129	19.8	3,180	3,136	3,138	3,274	3,244	2,807	2,743
PT	470	17.2	447	457	472	521	548	482	439
Social Sciences and Related	5,395	34.2	5,484	5,987	6,091	5,990	5,980	5,797	5,869
Commerce and Business (1)	971	35.5	1,026	1,158	1,195	1,188	1,163	1,194	1,258
PT	1,443	9.1	1,352	1,551	1,615	1,622	1,666	1,786	1,895
Agriculture & Biological Science	491	18.0	462	566	605	568	569	605	660
PT	806	5.1	606	671	1,091	1,066	1,029	1,080	1,157
Engineering & Applied Sciences	56	2.1	43	46	56	60	55	57	61
PT	1,409	8.9	1,473	1,540	1,597	1,500	1,392	1,426	1,559
Applied Sciences	290	10.6	330	372	325	313	293	317	313
Engineering & Engineering Sci. (1)	1,376	8.7	1,429	1,495	1,522	1,433	1,324	1,356	1,443
Health Professions & Occupations	283	10.4	325	365	317	304	286	312	309
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	2,078	13.2	1,941	1,895	1,704	751	852	925	932
Total (2)	15,782	100.0	15,305	16,080	16,672	15,510	15,292	14,810	15,989
PT	2,733	100.0	2,884	3,166	3,340	3,366	3,315	3,324	3,270
Not Applicable & Not Reported	500		1,216	1,569	481	147	129	142	118
TOTAL FTE	19,150		189	225	184	20,677	19,181	18,891	18,411

(1) These enrolment figures are included in the sector totals immediately above.

(2) These figures do not include "Not Applicable" and "Not Reported" student numbers.

TABLE 8

Academic Staff Complements, 1977-78 to 1981-82(1)

	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>
Full-Time Tenure Stream	9,808	9,926	9,795	9,838	9,971
Full-Time Limited Term	1,643	1,584	1,584	1,522	1,439
FTE of Part-Time	1,815.9	1,751.3	1,666.6	1,691.4	1,562.4
TOTAL FTE	13,266.9	13,261.3	13,045.6	13,051.4	12,972.4

(1) Data were not available for: Algoma, Nipissing, Hearst and Dominican College, the Ontario College of Art and the church-related affiliates of the provincially assisted universities. Full-time faculty is reported as of October 1st of each year.

Source: Council of Ontario Universities.

TABLE 9

Equipment and Furniture Expenditures from Operating Income
1976-77 to 1981-82

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Brock	271	238	206	321	316	322
Carleton	1,023	1,209	1,230	976	1,046	1,584
Guelph	1,633	1,482	1,812	2,109	1,870	2,117
Lakehead	291	355	346	430	194	276
Laurentian	188	307	312	252	762	203
Nipissing	63	33	26	20	28	33
Hearst	68	17	19	25	3	3
McMaster	1,414	1,718	2,035	1,371	1,578	2,570
Ottawa	1,301	1,395	1,563	2,214	2,652	2,802
Queen's	1,574	803	1,182	1,474	1,608	2,036
Toronto	4,704	5,814	7,003	5,964	7,503	8,006
Trent	160	138	118	111	112	104
Waterloo	2,432	3,099	2,255	2,720	2,593	2,906
Western	3,138	3,336	3,283	3,409	4,450	5,660
WLU	574	556	565	522	501	689
Windsor	1,064	1,010	975	1,241	1,470	1,994
York	1,210	948	1,439	1,759	1,389	1,574
Ryerson	2,057	1,941	956	1,176	618	1,564
OISE	251	260	349	221	135	117
TOTAL	23,416	24,686	25,674	26,315	28,828	34,560

Note: Excludes Algoma College since data were not available for 1976-77.

Source: COFO-UO Financial Reports for 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81. Anticipated final expenditures obtained from the universities for 1981-82.

TABLE 10

Expenditures on Equipment and Furniture from Operating Income
 1976-77 to 1981-82 - Constant 1976-77 Dollars
 (\$000)

	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>
Brock	271	213	166	235	203	184
Carleton	1,023	1,079	990	714	671	905
Guelph	1,633	1,323	1,458	1,543	1,200	1,209
Lakehead	291	317	278	315	125	158
Laurentian	188	274	251	184	489	116
Nipissing	63	29	21	15	18	19
Hearst	68	15	15	18	2	2
McMaster	1,414	1,534	1,637	1,003	1,013	1,468
Ottawa	1,301	1,246	1,257	1,620	1,702	1,600
Queen's	1,574	717	951	1,078	1,032	1,163
Toronto	4,704	5,191	5,634	4,363	4,816	4,572
Trent	160	123	95	81	72	59
Waterloo	2,432	2,767	1,814	1,990	1,664	1,660
Western	3,138	2,979	2,641	2,494	2,856	3,232
WLU	574	496	455	382	322	393
Windsor	1,064	902	784	908	944	1,139
York	1,210	846	1,158	1,287	892	899
Ryerson	2,057	1,733	769	860	397	893
OISE	<u>251</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>67</u>
TOTAL	23,416	22,016	20,655	19,252	18,505	19,738

- Notes: 1. Excludes Algoma College since data were not available for 1976-77.
2. The price deflator used for calculating constant dollar values for 1977-78 to 1980-81 was the Equipment, Computer and Furniture component of the Ontario Universities' Non-Salary Price Index. The price deflator used for 1981-82 was Council's estimate of the value of the total Ontario Universities' Non-Salary Price Index. The percentage increases in the Equipment, Computer and Furniture component of the index were quite similar to those experienced by the total index in the first five years of the table.

Source: COFO-UO Financial Reports for 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81. Anticipated final expenditures obtained from the universities for 1981-82.

TABLE 11

Expenditures on Library Acquisitions from Operating Income, 1976-77 to 1981-82
(\$000)

	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>
Brock	239	369	378	409	421	392
Carleton	1,022	1,217	1,128	1,167	1,126	1,282
Guelph	952	976	1,113	894	1,490	1,644
Lakehead	385	458	418	461	493	509
Laurentian	300	341	344	338	358	366
McMaster	1,524	1,588	1,857	2,059	2,268	2,471
Ottawa	1,143	1,250	1,345	1,517	1,888	1,923
Queen's	1,064	1,087	1,196	1,553	1,724	1,911
Toronto	2,539	2,935	3,360	3,907	4,731	5,541
Trent	353	409	365	421	471	372
Waterloo	1,143	1,411	1,513	1,648	1,834	2,036
Western	1,869	1,698	1,986	2,180	2,586	2,668
WLU	541	613	631	613	724	757
Windsor	1,039	1,070	1,039	1,129	1,243	1,259
York	1,228	1,316	1,438	1,712	1,916	1,887
Ryerson	340	352	267	366	444	502
OISE	<u>119</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>103</u>
TOTAL	15,890	17,232	18,536	20,542	23,841	25,623

Source: Council of Ontario Universities for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78.
COFO-UO Financial Reports for 1978-79 to 1980-81.
Anticipated final expenditures obtained from the universities for 1981-82.

TABLE 12

Expenditures on Library Acquisitions from Operating Income, 1976-77 to 1981-82
 Constant 1976-77 Dollars
 (\$000)

	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>
Brock	329	311	275	253	238	192
Carleton	1,022	1,027	820	722	637	627
Guelph	952	824	809	553	843	804
Lakehead	385	386	304	285	279	249
Laurentian	300	288	250	209	202	179
McMaster	1,524	1,340	1,351	1,274	1,283	1,209
Ottawa	1,143	1,055	978	939	1,068	941
Queen's	1,064	917	870	961	975	935
Toronto	2,539	2,477	2,444	2,418	2,676	2,711
Trent	353	345	265	251	236	182
Waterloo	1,143	1,191	1,100	1,020	1,037	996
Western	1,869	1,433	1,444	1,349	1,463	1,305
WLU	541	517	459	379	410	370
Windsor	1,039	903	756	699	703	616
York	1,228	1,111	1,046	1,059	1,084	923
Ryerson	340	297	194	226	251	246
OISE	119	120	115	104	101	50
TOTAL	15,890	14,542	13,480	12,711	13,486	12,535

Note: The price deflator used for calculating constant dollar values for 1977-78 to 1980-81 was the Books and Periodicals component of the Ontario Universities' Non-Salary Price Index. The price deflator used for 1981-82 was estimated by Queen's University at Council's request.

Source: Council of Ontario Universities for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78.
 COFO-UO Financial Reports for 1978-79 to 1980-81.
 Anticipated final expenditures obtained from the universities for 1981-82.

TABLE 13
Historical Summary
Capital Funding for Universities, Ryerson, OCA, 1944-64 to 1981-82
 (\$000)

	<u>OUCAC Debentures(4)</u>	<u>Capital Grants</u>	<u>Minor Repairs & Maintenance</u>	<u>BILD - RM Job Creation</u>	<u>Health(2) Sciences</u>	<u>Min.of Energy</u>	<u>Wintario Grants(3)</u>	<u>Total</u>
1944-64		83,448						83,448
1964-65	45,600							45,600
1965-66	89,239							89,239
1966-67	93,105							93,105
1967-68	99,995							99,995
1968-69	132,974							132,974
1969-70	101,619				7,634			109,253
1970-71	111,760				28,045			139,805
1971-72	114,739				21,308			136,047
1972-73	89,162				9,550			98,712
1973-74	46,254				8,238			54,492
1974-75	17,398				4,244			21,642
1975-76	16,236		2,746		4,176	435		23,593
1976-77	11,190		4,086		5,330	115	985	21,706
1977-78	18,250		5,800(1)		7,693	146		31,889
1978-79		15,247			2,076	178		17,501
1979-80		13,500			5,107	45	930	19,527
1980-81		13,500			4,924	50	2,170	20,644
1981-82		13,500			5,500+	-		19,000
1982-83		13,500		5,500				
TOTAL	1,140,161	12,632	5,500	113,825	969	4,085	1,258,172	

(1) Amount added to operating grant base in 1979-80.

(2) Excludes bridge financing grants, but includes \$804,000 for biohazard containment in 1979-80.

(3) Amounts committed in the year shown.

(4) Capital projects funded by debentures issued by the Government of Ontario.

Source: Ministry of Colleges and Universities

TABLE 14

Annual OCUA Recommendation for New Capital Funding for Major Repairs, Renovations and Replacement Projects and Government Allocation of Capital Grants, 1976-77 to 1981-82 (\$000)

		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	(2) 1982-83
(A)	GRANTS FOR WHICH OCUA MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS:							
	OCUA Recommendation for Funding of New Major Repairs, Renovations and Replacement Projects (Excluding Carry-Overs and New Construction)	11,800.0	14,100.0	14,500.0	17,900.0	19,100.0	21,200.0	23,100.0
(B)	GOVERNMENT GRANTS IN RESPONSE TO THE OCUA RECOMMENDATIONS:							
1.	Major Renovations and Repairs New Starts	6,182.0	6,533.8	5,326.0	850.0	4,661.9	6,305.0	4,470
	(Shortfall in Government New Capital Funding for Major Repairs and Renovations)	(5,618.0)	(7,566.2)	(9,174.0)	(17,050.0)	(14,438.1)	(14,895.0)	(18,630)
(C)	GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR WHICH OCUA DOES NOT MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS:							
1.	Major Renovations and Repairs (continued) Carry-Overs	2,523.4	4,865.0	2,499.1	10,451.1	7,072.1	5,464.5	5,530
2.	New Construction New Starts Carry-Overs	2,208.0 —	411.7 5,769.5	2,118.0 5,303.5	— 2,198.9	50.0 1,716.0	— 1,730.5	— 3,500
	TOTAL	2,208.0	6,181.2	7,421.5	2,198.9	1,766.0	1,730.5	3,500
3.	Land Purchases							
	New Starts Carry-Overs	— 276.6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
	TOTAL	276.6	609.0	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL GRANTS (1)	11,190.0	18,189.0	15,246.6	13,500.0	13,500.0	13,500.0	13,500.0

Notes: 1. Sum of "New Starts" in Section (B) and "New Starts" and "Carry-Overs" in Section (C).

2. The 1982-83 grant figures are "tentative".

Source: Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

